village officers are utilized. Travelling allowance is paid for this item of work in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Salem at the following rates :—

Distance from headquarters.		Ryotwari villages.	Proprietary villages.
		RS.	RS.
		Per annum.	Per annum.
5 to 10 miles	..	12	8
10 to 15 miles	..	15	10
15 to 20 miles	..	18	12
Beyond 20 miles	..	20	13½

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2598 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, on page 590 supra.]

Yes. The Collector has reported on the arrangements made for the distribution of water from the Naicken Canal of the Malampuzha Project. He has reported that during the second crop season of the year 1952–53 (Fasli 1362), the cultivators of Kadukkamkunnam, Akathethara and a portion of Kavalpad amsams of Palghat taluk were permitted as a temporary measure and at their request, to take water from the Malampuzha dam through the Naicken Canal for irrigation purposes subject to the payment of the prescribed rates of water-cess. The work of distribution of water to the ryots was entrusted to the village officers under the close supervision of the Tahsildar, Palghat. As the ryots were in need of water for their second crop during fasli 1363 (1953–54), the Malampuzha water was supplied for irrigation during that fasli also under the supervision of the local revenue officials. The supply channel in question required extensive repairs that year. Although the ryots were in urgent need of water for their second crop, there was no unanimity among them to undertake the repairs to the channel or about the selection of an agency for the distribution work. The Tahsildar, Palghat, therefore, summoned a meeting of the ryots of Kadukkamkunnam, Akathethara and Kavalpad amsams, formed a committee of six ryots, selecting two persons from each amsam, to attend to the distribution work and repairs to the channel. The adhigaris of these amsams were ex-officio members of the committee to supervise only the work of distribution of water. The repairs to the channel were carried out by the committee as agreed to by the ryots, collecting Rs. 3 per acre from each. The Tahsildar was supervising the working of the Committee personally and he was closely watching the distribution of water. There was no draught or loss of crop in the above villages on account of any mal-distribution of water during fasli 1363.

30th September 1955]

2. Representations were received from the cultivators of these villages for the supply of Malampuzha water for irrigating their second crop in fasli 1364 also. Supply was accordingly ordered. The ryots were also asked to form a Committee of their own for the distribution of water as the previous year's arrangement led to a lot of bickerings and complaints against officials. The distribution work was therefore undertaken by a Committee formed by the ryots themselves. This Committee did not receive any sort of recognition from the Government.

If the ryots feel that the existing Committee does not function properly, it is for them to dissolve it and form another Committee. The internal distribution has always to be done by the ryots themselves without any official supervision. As the maintenance of the field bothies is the responsibility of the ryots, co-operation among them is an essential requirement for the equitable field distribution of water.

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2603 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, on page 598 supra.]

Research—Agricultural Research—Research on Oilseeds conducted by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee—Information—Published.

The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee is not by itself conducting any research scheme in this State. The following are the research schemes conducted by it in this State through the Agricultural Department :—

(i) Scheme for the research on Surul pest and Tikka leaf-spot diseases of groundnut crop (scheme since terminated);

(ii) scheme for mechanical cultivation of groundnut crop (commenced in 1953);

(iii) scheme for research on cytology of groundnut (commenced on 3rd January 1955);

(iv) scheme for research on physiology of groundnut (commenced on 18th February 1955);

(v) scheme for the establishment of a regional arboreta of oil bearing plants (will be started after acquiring the necessary lands);

(vi) scheme for intensive breeding of groundnut (will be commenced soon);

(vii) scheme for increasing the production of oilseeds (now in operation); and

(viii) scheme for research on storage of groundnuts in Madras State (since terminated).